Jee Jefferson's Popularity as "Bob Brierly" in a Community of Ex-Convicts.

Having had a long rest from acting, I returned to Melbourne to play a short engagement with my former partner, at the Haymarket, and then sailed for Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania. This lovely island had formerly been a convict station, where life-sentenced prisoners from England had been sent. There was at the time I speak of, and is now, a most refined society in Tasmania, though among the lower class there was a strong tlayor of the convict element. flavor of the convict element. I acted "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" for the first time in Hobart Town, and acted "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" for the first time in Hobart Town, and there was much excitement in the city when the play was announced. At least one hundred ticket-of-leave men were in the pit on the first night of its production. Before the curtain rose I looked through it at this terrible audience; the faces in the pit were a study. Men with low foreheads and small, peering, ferret-looking eyes, some with that noses, and square, cruel jaws, and sinister expressions—leering, low and cunning—all wearing a sullen, dogged look, as though they would tear the benches from the pit and gut the the theater of its scenery if one of their kind was held up to public scorn upon the stage. This shows the power of the drama. An author might write an article abusing them, or an artist paint a picture showing up the hideous deformity of their features—all this they could bear and even laugh at; but put one of their ilk upon the stage in human form, surrounded by the sympathetic story of a play, and they would no more submit to an ill-usage of him than they would to a personal attack upon themselves.

The first act of the play progressed with but little excitement. These men seemed to enjoy the humorous and pathetic side of the story with great relish; but when I came upon the stage in the second act, revealing the emaciated features of a returned convict, with sunken eyes and a closely-shaved head, there was a painful stillness in the house. The whole pit seemed to lean forward and strain their eager eyes upon the scene; and, as Bob Brierly revealed to his sweetheart the "se-

eager eyes upon the scene; and, as Bob Brierly revealed to his sweetheart the "se-crets of the prison-house," there were little murmurs of recognition and shakings of the head, as though they fully recognized the local allusions that they so well re-memberered; deep-drawn sighs for the sufferings that Bob had gone through, and lit-tle smothered laughs at some of the old, well-remembered inconveniences of prison life; but then, Bob was a hero, and their sympathies were caught by the nobleness of his character and his innocence of crime, as though each one of these villains recognized how persecuted he and Bob had

As the play progressed their enthusiasm increased. Whenever Bob was hounded by a detective, or ill-treated by the old Jew, they would how! their indignation at the actors; and when he came out unscathed at the end of the play, a monument of perfect inno-cence, they cheered to the very echo. This performance rendered me extremely popular with some of the old "lags" of Hobart Town, and I was often accosted on the street by these worthies and told some touching tale of their early persecutions. In fact they quite looked on me as an old "pal." These courtesies were very flattering, but the inconvenience that I was caused by being poked in the ribs and winked at now and then, as much as to say, "All right, old boy, we know—you've been there," rendered my favoritism among these fellows rather irk-

NATURE'S CONTRADICTIONS.

Natural Phenomena and Conditions in Austrails That Differ from Those Elsewhere. William Sharp, in May Harper.

It is strange that even some Australian writers unintentionally perpetuate the gen-eral European misapprehension as to their country (in its fauna and flora) as being a land of aniversal contradictions. True, there are many such, but when we find even an accomplished writer like Mr. Marcus Clarke speaking of "our trees without shade, our .flowers without perfume," we wonder if he and others who express themselves similarly have really observed more than the general aspect of a new and strange land. For, as a matter of fact, there are no forests in the world where so multiform and continuous fragrance is perceptible as in the "bush" and "fern" of Australia; the flowers and flowering shrubs are often as exquisitely scented as they are brilliantly colored, and the acacia, the palm, the fern-tree and many others afford grateful and delightful shade from the scorching rays of the summer sun. Moreover, the birds are far from being universally song-less. The magpie, or "singing crow," has as full and sweet a note as our blackbird, as well as a much more varied song; the lyre-bird has as wonderful rep-licating powers as the mocking-bird of America, and a much sweeter and finer music of its own; and the gor-geously colored robins have notes as thrillingly sweet as any consort of "Jenny Wren" in England. But while it is true that there are fewer song-birds in Australia than in any other country, it must also be borne in mind that some of these, like the lyre-bird and the bell-bird, are shy of man and his haunts, and are thus only occa-sionally heard, though in real forest solitudes their voices, especially in the morning, are frequent. The writer remembers his astonishment when he first heard a magpie singing from a fragrant wattle tree in full golden bloom—a burst of native melody so unlike anything he had been led to expect from this "songless" land

But of course, speaking generally, the contradictions of Australia are very marked and peculiar. In the first place, the sun, which to us has a southerly position in the heavens, and when in the meridian reflects our shadows to the north, is northerly to the colonists, and in consequence at noon reflects their shadows to the south. With them the winds are the reverse of what we experience; the south wind is that which brings cold; the north, that which brings heat; the west-at least in Queensland New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia-is not regarded as healthy in the summer and autumn, while in the same lonies the east wind is pleasant and exhilarating. Then, of course, as is well known, the seasons are the opposite of what they are with us-in July the winter cold reaches its maximum; September is the joyous spring month; Easter occurs in the middle of autumn, and Christmas day or New Year's day may be reckoned as midsummer. From the gum-trees the bark peels, and on their branches the leaves are horizontal instead of vertical; there a native cherry where the the bees are said to be without sting; the swans are black; there are birds that imitate the sounds of suffocation and demoniac laughter, the swish of a stock whip, distant church bells; the cuckoo calls his cry by night and the hoot of the owl is heard by day; there are huge lizards several feet in length, and great hairy spiders; an animal that is part fowl and part beaver; a bird that is apparently clothed with long hair and is wingless, walking about like an armless Fuegian; there are animals that stand or leap on two legs and can put their young within them again at will; there are dogs that never bark, and squirrels that apparently fly.

LINCOLN AS AN INVENTOR His Curious Device for Lifting a River

"Did you ever hear of Abe Lincoln being a patentee?" said a down-town patent solicitor to a Times reporter one day re-During a long residence and practice in Washington, D. C., I examined nearly every patent this government has issued. and one day while rumaging over a lot of old-timers I struck one issued to Abraham Lincoln in 1846. It was issued for a device to enable a river boat to relieve itself from a sand-har whenever it should run aground on one. I have always been an admirer of Lincoln, and this find bad considpains to look the model up, and it was

river travel, and his invention was the re-sult of spending considerable time on a grounded boat or a sandbar."

JAMES NEWTON MATTHEWS. Tribute to the Illinois Poet, Whose Name Is

a Household Word to Journal Readers. This man's house, swept round with orchards, and shaded by tall firs, has long been a hospice, a place of healing for mind and body. People of national fame gather in this cove of quiet to share the medicinal calm of his serene soul. He is also the physician of the whole country side—the healer, helper, friend of all.

The man is one of the minor poets, though none the less a sovereign singer, and will indubitably take his place as an authentic bard. There is a charm in his personality, in his spirit, and in his speech, which, tempting a road-worn lad to climb into his cart, coaxes from him the frankest confidence, and draws grave men from far to talk with him. Robert McIntyre, in Chicago Tribune.

His whole being is filled out and warmed with a kindly human soul. His special gift is that of the seer. Not with respect to the future, but the present. He sees not the far off, but the nigh. That clarity of vision with which we behold our dear ones when dead is his when looking on the living. So his cheery words fall on those who

His genius is jocund and wholesome.
Sentiments of loftier or more liberal virtue never flowed from human heart. His songs, taken all in all, are the best any Illinoisan has written. They are full of natural notes, artless and clear as the clanging of black birds in the top of a wind-whipped pine. His sonnets also are sweet blooded and

The man sits at nature's sandals, with open scroll and lifted eyes, a trusted amanuensis. The air of the town sickens him. He has a gypsy love for lane and copse. His delight is a pool of wading lilies, a hawk etching scroll flights on the sky, a winter naked tree, ice paneplied, as if a troop of weary archangels had camped and hung their war harness there.

He being simply a poet seeks no aid

He being simply a poet, seeks no aid from wit or eloquence. His instinct is so sure that he faces the deepest problems, such as the conduct of life and the development of character, with only his poetic insight as the clew of the maze. To him the sea spreading its fringe of foaming lace on the eand, the orange light seeping of the Most High. Even the sable wrappings of the grave seem but chrysalis coverings sure to fall away outworn in God's good time.

With tremorless faith he exults, while laying flowers on a dead babe's folded

laying flowers on a dead babe's folded hands as June rejoices tossing locust blooms on a child asleep on a coverlid by an open cabin door. He is a sort of Millet, working his newer field with a pen.

The very chiefs of the critical clans have praised his verses. And the dainty series called "Around the Year with the Poets," published in Boston, contains several of his poems. Best of all, his life is a poem. As some farmers stable their cattle in commodious barns and live in hovels, so some scribes set the creatures of their minds in the stately mansions of the ideal while they dwell in wretched rookeries of the actual. Not so with him.

His home-life is happy, his habits unimpeachable, his character admirable, his record stainless, and his future radiant with promise. The greatest dialect poet since Burns, James Whitcomb Riley thus writes to Matthews with characteristic grace and sincerity.

IN DAYS TO COME. In days to come—whatever ache Of age shall rack our bones or quake Our slackened thews—whatever grip Rheumatic catch us i' the hip, We, each one, for the other's sake, Will of our very wailing make Such quips of song as well may shake The spasm'd corners from the lip— In days to con

Ho! Ho! how our old hearts shall rake The past up! How our dry eyes slake Their sight upon the dewy drip Their sight upon the dead of juicy, ripe companionship
And blink stars from the blind opaque—
In days to come.

In the forthcoming volume, "American Sonnets," his work will have a place. Whittier declares his verse shows a true love of nature, expressed with rhythmic felicity, and the poet-editor of the Independent, Maurice Thompson, writes of him: "Few poets are so honored, and few deserve it as he does. What he writes is authentic. He

So the Prairie State, rich in statesmen and soldiers, has a poet set for the task of proclaiming human brotherhood and singing the simple yet sublime story of those who squared the foundations of an empire in the West. Let him use his undeniable gifts to breathe a balmier air on the toiler in our cities, and he shall have for his wage the love of the common people, and higher fame than that there is none.

A HYBRID BANK-NOTE

One Side Says "\$20," and the Other "\$10" -How It Happened.

Washington Special to New York World. An extraordinary note was received at the Treasury Department for redemption a few days ago. It was a twenty-dollar note or a ten-dollar note, just according to which side was up, for by some mistake the one side was printed with the figures and devices of a twenty-dollar bill, while the other had all the figures and devices of a ten. The note was returned to the Treasury by the cashier of the First Washington nry by the cashier of the First Washington National Bank of Jersey City, who sent it with a rather sarcastic note, intimating that his bank was not going into the freak business, and added that, as the Treasury had counted that bill for a twenty he would trouble them to send him an ordinary twenty-dollar note. The matter was referred to the Department of Issue, from which the note had been sent out to the Jersey City Bank. The mistake was promptly corrected and an immediate inpromptly corrected and an immediate investigation was begun. This mistake having occurred in one note, it must have occurred in more. All bank notes are printed in blocks of four on one sheet and 250 sheets in one by adle, so that there are always 1,000 notes worked off at one printing. Mr. Meredith, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, found the cause of the trouble. It seems that the four notes printed on a sheet are not all of one denomina tion. There are always three of one kind and the fourth of another; thus, in this case, three tens and a twenty. It was an easy task to learn just when this bundle had been printed and by which plate-printer. They were examined, and it was developed that one sheet of four notes, after having been printed on one side, had fallen off the bundle to the floor. The assistant who picked it up by some unfortunate oversight had turned the sheet upside down when she placed it on the bun-dle. The rest is easily understood. This sheet was printed on the second side, with a twenty face on the reverse of a ten and one of three ten faces on the reverse of the one twenty of the steel. Hence, there were two "ten-twenties" in the let. No trace has yet been found of the second hybrid, which must be wandering around the country. The Tracenty Department in the country. The Treasury Department is anxiously waiting to hear from it. The two notes will be kept in the Treasurer's office as rare curiosities.

Just the Same.

The President must know that every veto of a public building bill will lose him votes in that district in case he should be a candidate for a second term; but he goes right on vetoing whenever he sees good reason for it, just the same.

Better Get the Bill and Read It. Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, The Butterworth bill should make dis-

crimination between the legitimate dealer in future contracts for actual delivery and the purely speculative features. Other-wise the Butterworth bill will not bring any real reform.

The Citizen Must Be Protected.

It is an unsafe doctrine that permits a single citizen anywhere to be robbed of his

HOW TO GET RICH.

A Few Points to Young Men About Prosperity from Russell Sage.

New York Herald.

Russell Sage carved out his own great fortune of \$50,000,000. He is a notable example of a self-made man. He is believed to have more ready money than any single individual in the world. There are larger fortunes than Mr. Sage's, but they are invested in securities, property and business. Mr. Sage has large investments, but so carefully selected that no general financial disaster would make a difference of 10 per cent. in them. The reason that he keeps so much money on hand is to accomodate men and corporations that require loans. How to make money is a problem that every man tries to solve. When Mr. Sage was asked for his solution, he replied: "I believe that any man of good intelligence can accumulate a fortune, at least a moderate one, by adopting three principles—industry, economy and patience. I place no reliance on luck. A mind capable of directing one in the right course makes success almost certain. A young man should start out in life trusting in God and resolved to attain a position of self-dependence. He must so conduct himself as to command the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. The way in which he is regarded by others will have a powerful influence on his future. To disregard the opinions of others would be to invite failure.

"Without economy no man can succeed, even if he should he placed in circun.

invite failure.

"Without economy no man can succeed, even if he should be placed in circumstances where there are large gains. His gains would not be lasting, for he would not be prepared to withstand reverses which are likely to come to any one. A man must be ready for set-backs. I see striking illustrations in Wall street of the lack of foresight in men. Great displays are made, and when the course of speculation changes to an adverse direction the money that is needed to tide the speculators over the trouble has been dissipated. It is the careful, prudent way that makes a man master of the situation—the controller instead of the follower. This is true not only in business, but also in politics, religion, and every occupation in life.

"A man should make it a point to save."

"A man should make it a point to save.
What percentage of his salary or income he should put aside it is difficult to say. That should be governed by circumstances.
Men's surroundings are different, and a rule that one could follow another could not. Judgment must be exercised in saving as well as in spending. It is safe to advise a young man to save all he can, and he will find that the saving of his first hundred dollars will teach him to save the second, and so on, until he has laid the foundation for a fortune that may, by good management, be made a large one. A man's health has much to do with his success in life, and it behooves him to look well after his bodily condition. Ill health will deprive him of energy, which he must use to achieve success. The young man must work on a salary until he is able to comprehend the value of money, and also the source of papply and the ease with which it may be assipated. He must read books and newspapers to keep posted on the topics of the day and the course of human events. It would be well for him to attend debating societies to qualify himself to stand on his two feet and express himself in an intelligent manner. Learning acquired by a young man in his own room after his labors of the day are over is hard gained, and for that reason more lasting than the education acquired in the great institutions of culture. The young man taught in a fashionable college is a house plant, while the young man who cultivates himself is an outdoor growth, and better able to stand a severe drought or a severe storm, which all are subject to in the variations of life.

"It is very seldom that large fortunes are made by spreading out. The risk of disaster is too great. A man should never allow

his affairs to get beyond his control. He should thoroughly master his business and let it grow to its natural dimensions. "Intelligence is a prerequisite to success. One of the wealthiest men in America recently said that he considered intemperance the greatest cause of poverty. It is a great cause of poverty, but the lack of intelligence, coupled with the lack of industry and economy, is a greater cause. There is a wide difference in men. Some men have no more intelligence than a dumb animal. It is also with animals as with men. Some animals are almost human in their intelligence, and others are the merest brutes with only instinct, and that of the lowest order, to direct them. The intelligence of horses and dogs is often astonishing.

"Close application is necessary in every business. If I did not give personal and careful attention to my own business I could not hope to prosper. All are free and equal in this country, and every man makes himself what he will. His mind directs his course in life. If he has the will power to adopt wise principles success will come to him."

EATING WITH THE LAPPS.

Amusing Experience of a Traveler in the Land of the Reindeer. New Castle (England) Chronicle.

I was taken into one of the Lapp's huts. In the center a wood fire was burning brightly on some stones, and at first the smoke was very unpleasant, but soon one became accustomed to it, and it served the useful purpose of driving away the winged plague, which had followed us all day. The man proceeded to boil some coffee, which in a few minutes was set before me, together with a wooden bowlful of reindeer's milk. The coffee was not very palatable, but under the circumstance worse fare would have proved acceptable. The milk I found to be too thick and rich to drink much of. A sugar-loaf was produced from beneath some cloths in a corner, and a few pieces were chipped off and handed to me. I accepted them with my politest smile, accompanied by a bow; but when I proceeded to sugar my coffee in the orthodox style, the action caused much amusement to the juvenile Lapps, who roared with laughter and appeared to enjoy the fun immensely. I found that I ought to have eaten the sugar separately as they did, and they evidently considered my way of sweetening coffee inexpressibly funny. Cakes were then served to each one. These were about the size of a penny bun but of the consistency of putty or dough, which they somewhat resemble in appear-Sour cream was eaten with them So nasty were they that a mouthful gave me what Mrs. Brown would call "quite a turn," and I was glad to smuggle the remainder underneath the rug on which I was sitting. I did not like to throw it away for fear of offending my hosts, but trusted to the sharp noses of the dogs to get me out of the difficulty.

THE MASSACRE OF 1792

London Saturday Review.

Facts About One of the Most Horrible Incidents of the French Revolution.

With regard to the number of prisoners killed in Paris in 1792 accounts are conflicting. The total may be estimated as balancing between 1.485, as reported by Gra-nier de Cassagnae, and 1,368, as by Ternaux; but then there were nearly 400 others who were put to death in the neighborhood of Paris, and some 3,000 in various parts of France. As regards the actual number of the prisoners killed in Paris, we may take a middle course, and be pretty near the mark if we make it circa 1,300 persons, divided approximately, among the various prisons as follows: Abbaye, 216; Force, 164; Chatelet. 216; Conciergerie, 378; Bernadino, 73 Carmes and St. Firmin, 240; Bicetre, 170; Salpetriere, 43. It is rather curious that. with the sole exceptions of two women taken from the extremes of society—the Princess de Lamballe at La Force and the flower girl at the Conciergerie-the women everywhere spared, save at Salpetriere, where some thirty-to forty-five female prisoners, who had about as much to do with the 10th of August as babes unborn, being mostly old women and young girls of the working classes, were murdered. The un-fortunate flower-girl of the Palais Royal, it seems, owed her imprisonment to a guardsman whose advances she had scornfully rejected. Theroigne de Mericourt evidently had a grudge against her, for she inspired

the said people, assembled solemnly 2d September, 1792, fourth year of liberty, fourth of equality." Then follows a list of the articles, and the paper concludes with the statement that a sum of 165 livres found upon the various bodies at the Abbaye had been delivered over to Mayard for "certain purposes." The certain purposes were doubtless the distribution of the coin among the sinister workmen. The sale of this property realized 375 livres. Mr. Carlyle declares that the travailleurs did not rob the dead. It is perhaps a fact that they did not do so either at La Force or the Abbaye; but as there is no trace of there having been any auction of the effects of victims at the other prisons, we may reasonably conclude that the travailleurs kept for themselves whatever they found there. There is official proof extant that they did so. The sale of the effects from La Force amounted to 3,647 livres, and took place on the 5th and 6th of October. A quantity of clothing of a woman, and various objects of female adornment, were sold on this occasion, and mast possibly belonged to Mme. de Lamballe. At any rate, we find Claude-Louis Toscan, her agent, among the principal purchasers. He had been ordered to secure every possible relic of her for her brokenhearted father-in-law, the Duc de Pethievre. The head of the luckless Princess was taken to Mme. Tussaud, who made a cast of it before the pretty features were hardened in death. She mentions in her jeurious memoirs the beauty of the hair. Some scraps of the body were secured by the Duke and honorably buried.

BASE-BALL PRACTICE INDOORS. How A College Nine Keeps Itself in Condi tion in the Winter.

Walter Camp, in May St. Nicholas.

The winter work of a college nine will give a good idea of the methods practiced in indoor preparation. There are usually at least twenty candidates for positions, and, as it is impossible that all should practice the same work at the same time, these candidates are usually divided into squads of perhaps four men each. The times are so arranged as to give each squad an allotted hour in which they can have the use of the cage and other apparatus. These squads are still further subdivided into pairs, and, while two of them occupy the cage, the other two make use of the running-track and apparatus. In the use of the cage the men do not attempt to practice violently, but rather to acquire good form, olently, but rather to acquire good form, both in batting and fielding. One of the men pitches for the other to bat, and the batter endeavors to meet the ball squarely, with the bat moving on a line. He also is particular to accustom himself to meet the ball at any height, and to stand firmly on his feet when striking. In fielding practice one of the men bats grounders for his comrade, who stands at the other end of the cage, and, picking up the ball, throws it at a spot marked on the end wall at about the height of a man's chest. The batter does not drive the ball as hard as possible at his companion, but at a medium rate of speed. In picking up and throwing, the first thing to acquire is quickness and freedom of movement. Accuracy and force come very rapidly in this daily practice, so that a player soon finds it simple enough to take the ball cleanly and get it easily down to the mark. On the running track the men take a few turns to limber them up, and then practice quick starting, and short, sharp spurts at full speed, rather than the more leisurely, long-continued run of the men who are training for boating honors. men pitches for the other to for boating honors.

In connection with the running-track one should mention a device for practicing sliding to bases which has proven of the greatest practical advantage to players.
One of the college nines, by making use of this sliding bag during their winter practice, acquired such dexterity as to have for that year a record in stealing bases more than three times that of any other nine in the association. This sliding apparatus may be rigged up in a variety of ways, the only object to be attained being the arrangement of a yielding cushion upon which a man may practice sliding until he acquires sufficient confidence and dexterity to make it no effort of will for him to terity to make it no effort of will for him to plunge headforemost at the base. The first one of these cushions consisted of a frame about fifteen feet long and three or four feet wide, upon which was tightly

stretched a piece of carpet.

The work with the boxing-gloves is designed to improve the man's general muscular development, make him quick and firm upon his feet, and rapid in judgment and action. The men usually devote most of the time to going through a certain set of exercises, rather than to indulging in "slugging" matches. The dumb-bells, Indianclubs, and other general apparatus in a gymnasium are used with a view to acquiring a uniform development as well as a consider. a uniform development, as well as a considerable range of muschlar action. Whenever any player is inordinately or unevenly developed in any set of muscles (particularly if he is over-developed in the shoulders), he is not encouraged to strengthen the already too-powerful muscles, but is so trained as to give them flexibility and freedom of action. Exercise that toughens the hands-such as swinging on the fly ing rings, or rope-climbing-is found to be

WHEN BOYS WENT SWIMMING. Passages That Will Bring Smiles to the Faces

W. D. Howelis, in Harper's Young People I wonder what sign the boys who read this have for challenging or inviting one another to go in swimming? The boys in the Boy's Town used to make the motion of swimming with both arms; or they held up the fore finger and middle finger in the form of a swallow tail; they did this when it was necessary to be secret about it, as in school, and when they did not want the whole crowd of boys to come along; and often when they just pretended they did not want some one to know. They really had to be secret at times, for some of the boys were not allowed to go in at all; others were forbidden to go in more than once or twice a day; and as they all had to go in at least three or four times a day, some sort of sign had to be used that was understood among themselves alone. Since this is a true history, I had better own that they nearly all, at one time or other, must have told lies about it, either before or after the fact, some habitually, some only in great extremity. Here and there a boy, like my boy's elder brother, would not tell lies at all, even about going in swimming; but by far the greater number bowed to their hard fate and told them. They promised that they would not go in, and then they said that they had not been in; but fate, for which they had made this sacrifice, was apt to betray them. Either they got their shirts on wrong side out in dressing or else, while they were in, some enemy came upon them and tied their shirts. There are few cruelties which public opinion in the boys' world condemns, but I am glad to remember to their honor that there were not many in that Boy's Town who would tie shirts, and I fervently hope that there is no boy now living who would do it. As the crime is probably extinct I will say that in those wicked days if you were such a miscreant and there was some boy you hated you stole up and tied the hardest kind of a knot in one arm or both arms of his shirt. Then, if the evil one put it into

your heart, you soaked the knot in water and pounded it with a stone. I am glad to know that in the days when he was thoughtless and senseless enough my boy was never guilty of any degree of this meanness. It was his brother, I suppose, who taught him to abhor it; and perhaps it was his own suffering from it in part; for he too sometimes shed bitter tears over such a knot, as I have seen hapless little wretches do, tearing at it with their nails and gnawing at it with their teeth. knowing that the time was passing when they could hope to hide the fact that they had been in swimming, and foreseeing no remedy but to cut off the sleeve above the knot, or else put on their clothes without the shirt, and trust to untying the knot when it got dry.

No Fun in Being a Millionaire.

Interest for me. I took pains to look the model up, and it was cartainly an ingenious contrivance. Abort and his protection in those rights and his protection in the near that his registration of the protection in the near that his his device lake? Well from the model and the line his wild not call the registration of Clearly and the tensible supply of drinkables about the his protection. Well the real-estance in the line in the screaming woman, whose crice could be already as the same and the line his strip and at tempted, with more or less success, to reduce the visible supply of drinkables about the his protection. The protection is the succeed in the screaming woman, whose crice could be come in their holds of money in his youth, stayed up late in plate in the stayed of money in the real-estance in the light which has supported by the light It is curious, by the way, how simple men

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drinks ginger ale and rises at 8 o'clock in the morning. He cannot spare time to run down to the Sound and look at his yacht, which has been waiting for his inspection for two weeks. Men like Flagler, Bost-wick, Huntington and Rockefeller rise at 7:30 o'clock, are in their offices an hour later and remain their until dusk at night. There must be a mighty big sense of satis-faction in owning millions if it compen-sates men for the virtual loss of all the small things which go to make life agree-

EMIN A LITTLE LATE.

When He Tries to Make Treaties with African Tribes He Will Learn Something.

Philadelphia Press.

The lionizing of Henry M. Stanley in Europe for his intrepity in "rescuing" Emin has begun almost simultaneously with the has begun almost simultaneously with the Pasha's announcement that he has accepted a commission from Germany, and will return to the place whence he was "rescued." If the vacillating savant had merely intended to pay off Stanley for the severe criticisms passed on him by the explorer, he could not have succeeded better than in thus reducing his "relief" to an absurdity. Stanley will be teted none the less, and the nonchalance with which he has received the news of Emin's determination indicates very plainly that the explorer has the best trump card in his hand. The has the best trump card in his hand. The Pasha says he proposes making treaties with the Airican chiefs in layor of G many. He scarcely seems to have consid ered the problem why Stanley spent a year and a half more on the march to the Nyanza and back than the journey required. He seems to have forgotten, too, that the money for Stanley's enterprise was mainly furnished by Sir William Mackinnon, the leading spirit of the British East African Company. When he comes to treat with the native chiefs, he is very likely to learn the cause of Stanley's dilatoriness, and the willingness of a hard-headed, unsentimental Scotchman to subscribe \$100,000 ostensibly to effect the rescue of an old man from a perilous position. Stanley, doubtless, wishes the Pasha good luck in making all

the treaties that remain to be made.

Sam Weller, sr., has been admitted by all intelligent men to be profoundly learned in the law, and his famous advice that Pickwick should prove an alibi is the basis of his reputation, But civilization has progressed since Mr. Weller's day, and if he were now driving a four-in-hand he would bow to the tyranny of facts and admit that as a loop-hole in the law the alert and crafty habeas corpus can double discount the alibi and defeat it with ease.

The Meeting of Scientists. An address by the Indiana Academy of Science, and the local executive committee having charge of arrangements for the entertainment of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that meets here in August, has been issued. In the address the objects and character, and, a brief history of the association are given. It was formed in 1880, in Philadelphia, and was an outcome of the scientific work pursured under legislative acts, and in geological and natural history surveys fifty years ago. The twentieth meeting of the association was held here in 1871, when it had 668 members. It now has 2,000, and it is expected one-half that number, with an equal number of persons not members, will be at the Indianapolis meeting this year. The association has eight sections, each of which will meet separately and hear papers, which afterwards will be referred to the council. The general sessions of the association will be held Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, and such times during its stay here as its president may direct. Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University, the general secretary of the association, will be here Tuesday, and have a reception at the New Denison House parlors that evening.

Prices for Funeral Carriages. The undertakers and hackmen have agreed on a price-list, that will go into effect to-morrow. It removes all difficulties

MT. JACKSON, MARION Co., Ind., May 1. Dear Sir-For five years I suffered from scrof-

ula in my hands. At times they were swollen to twice their natural size, and was one mass of malignant eruptions. The best medical skill failed to give me any relief. My condition was described by many as a hopeless one. I had given up in despair, when I was advised by kind friends to try Gun Wa's Chinese Vegetable Remedies, and I am thankful to say that my hands are entirely cured.

Mrs. RICHARD STREET.

NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va., April 30, 1890.

GUN WA:

Dear Sir-I am only too glad that I can give you a testimonial. I took your valuable remedies for Dyspepsia, and they cured me sound and well. I suffered from Nervous Dyspepsia for years, and have spent considerable money to find relief, but could get none. I was induced to try your remedies by a friend who had been cured by them. I can never pay the debt of gratitude that I owe to your remedies and to the friend whose advice I took.

Always your friend,

THOMAS GOODWIN, JR.

UNION CITY, Ind., May 1, 1890.

GUN WA: Dear Sir-Most certainly you can use my name, as I can truly say that I feel like a well woman to-day, and I have only taken two treatments of your Chinese Remedies. I have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines, and it did me no good. I feel very thankful to you for your kindness, and will always feel grateful.

Ever your true friend, Mrs. E. S. PETTIS. BATTLE-GROUND, Ind., April 28, 1890.

Dear Sir-I have taken your remedies, and find that they are just what you recommend them for. I very freely consent to the use of my name if I can benefit suffering humanity by so doing. Yours truly, KATE M. FRAYNE.

What the famous Chinese physician, who cannot, under the American laws, practice medicine, has prepared a line of Chinese Herb Remedies for the cure of different diseases, and has opened parlors for their sale. He charges nothing for consultation, examination and advice, and only a small sum for his remedies, which have a justly celebrated reputation. A friendly talk with Gun Wa costs nothing. All of the following, which Gun Wa calls "American diseases," yield readily and permanently to these gentle, yet powerful natu ral remedies—catarrh, cancer, tumors, rheumatism, weakness, tape-worm, piles, scrofula, blood poisoning, dysentery, constipation, lumpago, dyspepsia, liver, kidney and bowel troubles and all

Young, middle-aged or old men, suffering from nervousness, can be restored to perfect health; many have lost their vigor and be-come prematurely old. They should visit Gun Wa; those who cannot come should write, inclosing 4c in stamps for one of his circulars, or his book on nervous diseases; all visits and correspondence sacredly confidential. Thousands of testimonials on file. Call on or address

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